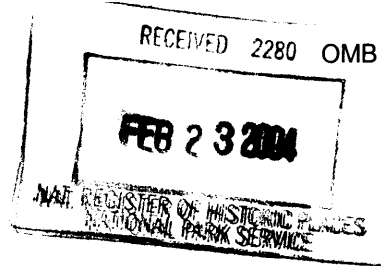


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**historic name Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Churchother names/site number 5DV9034**2. Location**street & number 1980 Dahlia Street [N/A] not for publicationcity or town Denver [N/A] vicinitystate Colorado code CO county Denver code 031 zip code 80220**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
[X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In  
my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be  
considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Bernadine Cortez  
Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

August 19, 2003  
Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.  
([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
☐ removed from the  
National Register  
☐ other, explain  
[ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

4/6/04

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado  
County/State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious Facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religious Facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival  
Gothic Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Stone  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Asphalt  
other  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado  
County/State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Periods of Significance

1910

1918

1926

### Significant Dates

1910

1918

1926

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Denver County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1.      13      505902      4399471      (NAD27)  
         Zone      Easting      Northing

2.  
         Zone      Easting      Northing

3.  
         Zone      Easting      Northing

4.  
         Zone      Easting      Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicole Hernandez, Program Director

organization Historic Denver, Inc. date May 15, 2003

street & number 1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A telephone 303-534-5288 x16

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church

street & number 1980 Dahlia Street telephone 303-355-2095

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80220

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 1

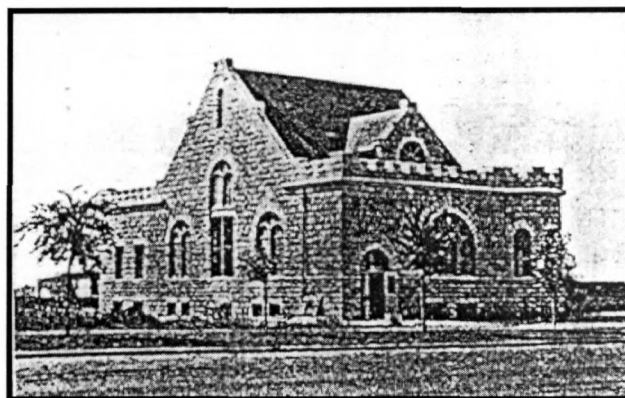
**DESCRIPTION**

The church building stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of Dahlia Street and Montview Boulevard in Denver, Colorado. The surrounding Park Hill neighborhood primarily includes tree lined streets and single-family residences, many of which were built in the first 4 decades of the 20th century. Along the north and west sides of the property, there is a concrete sidewalk with a grassed curb strip containing large trees. The building is comprised of an original chapel with three major expansions all built of rhyolite stone, quarried in Castle Rock, Colorado, with high pitched, asphalt and cement tile shingled, gable roofs that harmonizes the Richardsonian Romanesque and Gothic Revival elements. The property is in excellent condition. The building has a high level of integrity due to its quality of rhyolite stone, design and workmanship as well as its integration with the surrounding neighborhood.

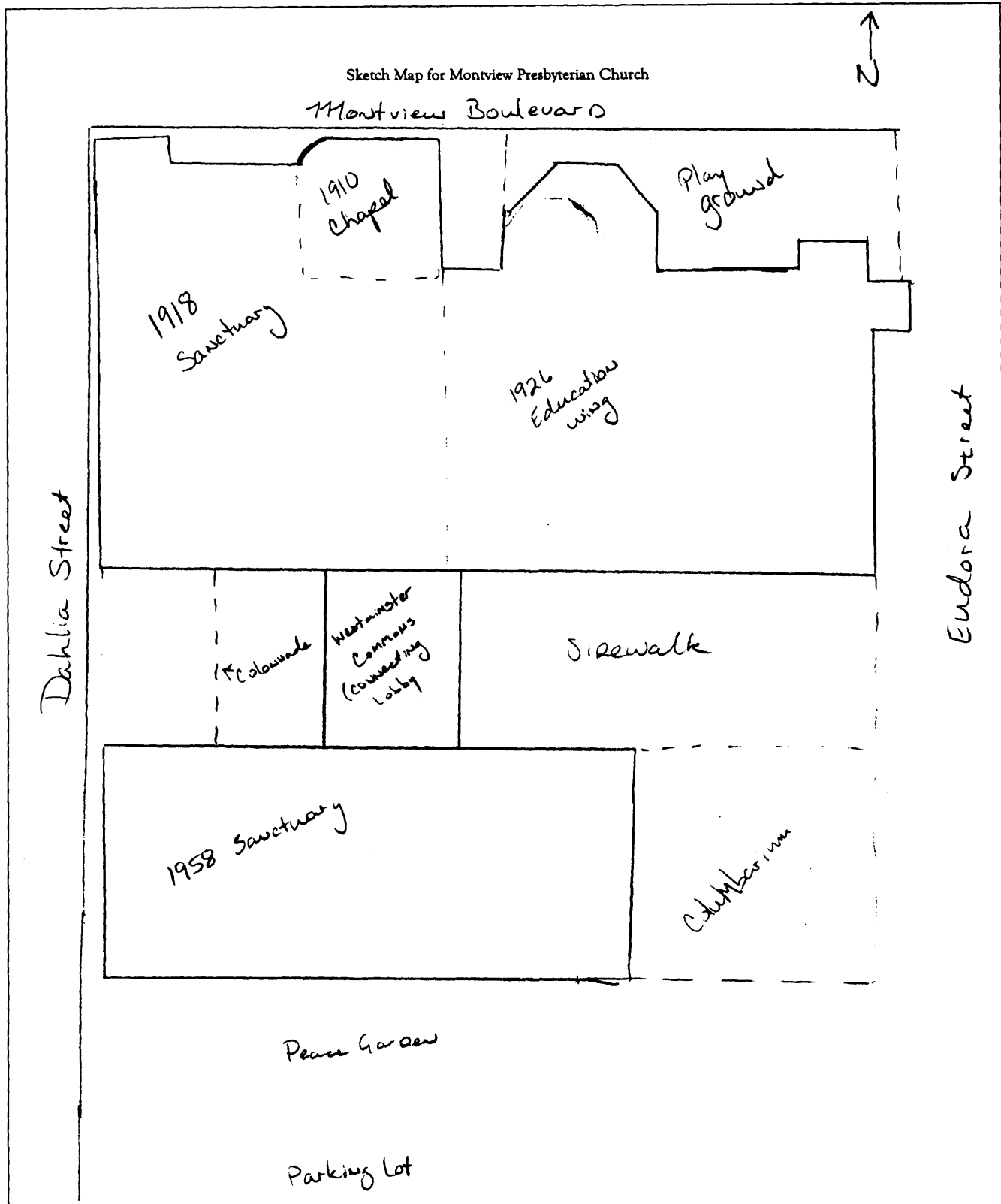
The Mayor Robert W. Speer ensured that the surrounding Park Hill neighborhood showcased Denver City Beautiful with tree lined boulevards and parkways. Residential development surrounding Montview Boulevard and 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue presented some of Denver's finest residences. The architectural styles of Park Hill include Foursquares, Arts and Crafts style homes, Tudor Revivals, Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. Montview Presbyterian Church's low lying building blends well with the architecture of Montview Boulevard and surrounding Park Hill.

The 1910 chapel with a rectangular plan was designed in the Richardson Romanesque style. It has a highly pitched, asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof with a castellated parapet topping the corner walls. The rhyolite building has rounded arch openings with a small circular window in the extending cross gable. The windows are of wood frame filled with stained glass covered in Lexan. The interior of this chapel is now a library and meeting space. The stained glass windows designed by Paul Helleck are in good condition and the alteration of the space has been sensitive to preserve the quality of the windows.

The 1918 rectangular extension was designed in a similar Richardson Romanesque style blending with the original chapel with rock-faced pink, tan and gray rhyolite that extends into the gable ends and tower. An asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof extends north and south with a cupola on the south end and a dormer extending west on the north end. This two-story addition is characterized by rounded arch openings and rectangular openings filled with leaded yellow glass. The building retains its original wood window frames. The headers and sills are of smooth limestone. The three-story square tower on the northwest corner is topped with a castellated parapet that continues the pattern of the original chapel's parapet wall. A handicapped ramp now crosses the west facade. The interior sanctuary is now used for local theater. The pipes of the pipe organ still frame the north wall's large window that was originally a multi-paned leaded yellow glass window that was replaced with a highly detailed stained glass window designed by the Willett Art Glass Company of Philadelphia Pennsylvania. The ornamental plaster banding remains crossing the ceiling and surrounding the room as a chair rail. Offices and meeting rooms fill the southern portion of the building. On January 7, 1951, the congregation staged a dedication ceremony for the south-side expansion of this sanctuary designed by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The seating capacity increased to 500 and office and meeting spaces were added.



*Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
at its dedication on January 30, 1910*

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 2

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 3

The 1926 two-story Richardson Romanesque style education wing is finished in stucco with Castle Rock rhyolite accents. The building has an octagonal shaped body that extends eastward to a wing with an asphalt shingled, gabled roof and a two-story tower entrance. The building has flat and arched windows with leaded glass that retain their original wood frames. Surrounding the windows are limestone quoins. The interior is made of classrooms with a fellowship hall, kitchen and meeting spaces on the bottom floor. A playground sits to the north to accommodate the preschool.

The 1958 two-story rectangular addition is made of the same rock-faced Castle Rock pink, tan, and gray rhyolite. The building runs east to west with a high pitched, cement shingled, gabled roof with 4 dormers adorning the north and south sides. Built in a Gothic Revival style with pointed arch openings it still harmonizes well with the earlier church due to the use of the same rhyolite stone. The building has a circular stained glass window on the west facade above a gothic arched entrance with two sets of double doors at the top of a dramatic staircase. The north and south walls are lined with pointed arch stained glass windows framed in stone. The east elevation has a large pointed arch with a stained glass window in it. To the east of the



*Interior of 1918 sanctuary*

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department  
Denver Public Library*

sanctuary is a columbarium. To the south of the building is a landscaped yard called the peace garden and a street surface parking lot. The interior contains a large nave and large sanctuary with a pointed arched vaulted ceiling adorned with stained glass windows along the north and south walls. There is a choir loft to the west and a balcony on the north and south walls. The interior cross-shaped sanctuary has walls of carved stone. To the north of the sanctuary is a small chapel called Barrett Chapel that also contains stained glass windows on the north and east walls executed in a different style than those of the sanctuary. Cummings Stained Glass Studios of San Francisco, California created the modernistic stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel. The glass in the chapel is thick and set into concrete instead of lead. No paint was used to bring out the figures; rather the artists relied on color, shape of glass and the chipping to suggest the subjects of each window. The chapel has a marble pulpit and is more contemporary in design than the sanctuary. To the south of the sanctuary is an office for the clergy. The basement has a music room for the choir. A Gothic arched colonnade connects the new sanctuary to the 1918 addition.

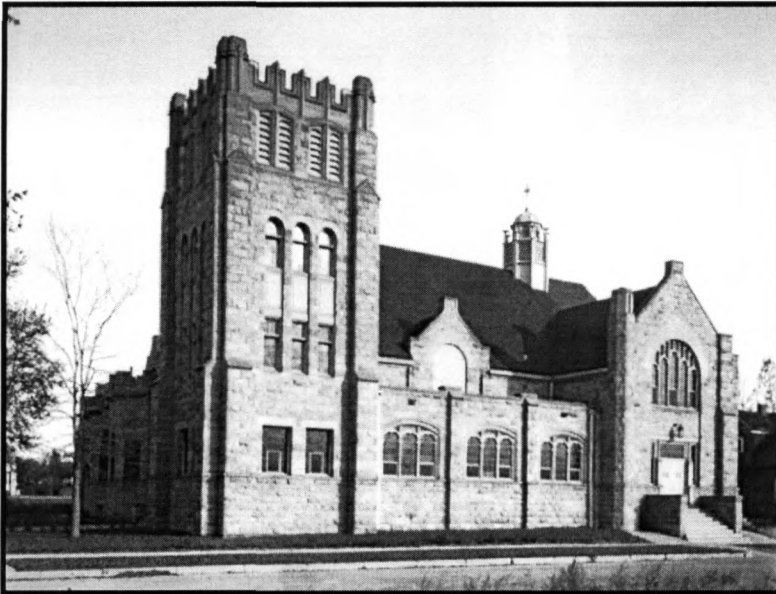
In 1983 a Needs Assessment Report was completed for the building. This included a long-range plan that addressed the most crucial issues and some new construction. In January 1986, the architectural firm of Semple, Brown and Roberts presented plans for renovation of the interior of the Education Building, creating a lobby that connected the 1958 sanctuary to the older buildings, and the renovation of the Sanctuary basement music facility. In June of 1987, renovation of the interior of the Education Wing began. In November of 1987, the connecting



**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 7 Page 4



*West elevation in circa 1920*

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department  
Denver Public Library*

lobby between the 1958 sanctuary with the 1918 building, called Westminster Commons, was completed behind the Gothic arched colonnade. The lobby is simple with large glass doors and a skylight window. Charles Lawrence of C.Z. Lawrence Stained Glass in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, designed the skylight stained glass window in the Westminster Commons. In 1990, Starker Construction Company renovated the kitchen. In 1991, Starker Construction Company turned the interior of the 1910 chapel into a library and historic center, with displays of the history of the church. In 2001, Starker Construction Company enhanced the lighting in the 1958 sanctuary, installed a porcelain tile floor as well as painted the interior.



*North and west elevations in circa 1930*

*Source: Western History/Genealogy Department  
Denver Public Library*



**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 5

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**ARCHITECT / BUILDER**

Frewan, Frank W.  
Hoyt, Burnham F.  
Hoyt, Merrill H.  
Jansen, Edward F.  
Manning, Harry J.  
McDonald, John R.  
Semple Brown Roberts

**SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1910 Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, with its additions of 1918, 1926 and 1958, is eligible for the National Register under criterion C in the area of architecture. The church is a well-preserved example of an early 20th century urban neighborhood church executed in a Richardsonian Romanesque style. The visual quality of the rhyolite stone has not been sacrificed by paint or other inappropriate alterations. Grand stone buildings characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style were unique in Denver after the Silver Crash of 1893. As financial resources dwindled, few expensive stone buildings were constructed and the stone industry declined. In the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century stone typically served as accent pieces in trim and decoration and less expensive brick became the dominant construction material.

The church represents the work of four master architects of Denver. The building underwent two major additions during the period of significance which both may be considered important expressions of architectural excellence. Each addition was executed with careful attention to details and materials to bring harmony to the whole. Master architects Harry J. Manning and Frank W. Frewen, partners in the firm Manning and Frewen, designed a Richardsonian Romanesque style addition to the original tiny chapel in 1918. Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt, of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt, created the distinctive 1926 Richardsonian Romanesque educational wing. The 1958 Gothic Revival Style addition is compatible with the building as a whole through its use of rock-faced rhyolite stone.

**Early History**

In 1885, Eugene A. Von Winkler, a soldier who emigrated from Germany, bought property east of Colorado Boulevard and City Park and in 1887 platted a Park Hill subdivision. Starting in 1891, a streetcar line ran up to the area from downtown, but development of the area did not really begin until eastern realtors bought the Von Winkler property in 1899 for \$60,000 to create a "community of fine residences." In April 1900, the Park Hill Syndicate offered seven homes for sale along Montview Boulevard. In 1902, the land east of City Park was still essentially bare prairie. By 1912, Park Hill emerged as one of Denver's most fashionable districts with a population of approximately 2,500 people.

Presbyterians in Denver built a permanent home in 1892 when they built Central Presbyterian Church at East 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Sherman Street. Even with seating for 1,200 people, it could not hold everyone so some Presbyterians decided to build a new church in northeast Denver's Park Hill neighborhood. In 1902, Rev. Charles C. Campbell of the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in San Rafael neighborhood of Denver met with approximately thirty Park Hill residents to form a Presbyterian congregation. Their first meeting place was an unfurnished building on Fairfax Street, followed by the home of Colonel John Jandley at 2301 Forest Street. The later congregation purchased the corner lots at Dahlia and Montview Boulevard where a DuPont gunpowder storage plant had blown up in 1884. The thirty-one original members cleared up the site and erected

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 6

a wooden-floored, canvas tent tabernacle. They replaced it in 1903 with the 1893 schoolhouse, a second-hand frame building for \$500 and hauled it to the site. They named the church after the location, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

Other congregations also expanded into Park Hill at the turn of the century: Blessed Sacrament, just to the east of Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, was built in 1913 in the Gothic Revival Style and St. Thomas Episcopal Church at 2201 Dexter was built in 1908 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and was also designed by Harry Manning.

In its early years as a frame building from 1903-1910, the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church served as a place for community functions. The Literary Society met there and featured speakers that included U.S. senators and congressmen.

In 1910, the congregation hired the builder John McDonald to build a Richardsonian Romanesque style chapel using third-hand rock-faced rhyolite stones, as new stones were so expensive. The stones originally were in the Central Presbyterian church at 18<sup>th</sup> and Champa downtown. When this building was demolished the stones were used in the Twenty-third Avenue Presbyterian Church in the San Rafael neighborhood until it had a fire. After the fire, the stones were used in Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church's chapel. According to the Session minutes on October 13, 1909, this building would only be the east wing of a bigger church building extending westward along Montview Boulevard.

This 1910 chapel became the east wing of the large Richardsonian Romanesque style expansion. The congregation had always considered the building unfinished. In Minutes of the Congregational Meeting held December 29, 1915, "...the church had met and discussed the advisability of proceeding to erect the unfinished portion of the church..." The addition was referred to as the "tower and auditorium". Architects Harry James Manning and Frank W. Frewen designed the extension. This is one of the few examples of a church on which the two Denver architects collaborated while they were partners in the firm Manning and Frewen. They created a building of high quality and detail unique in Denver that was completed and dedicated in 1918. The Richardsonian Romanesque style, although developed in the eastern United State, was particularly appropriate for architecture in the western United States. Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church exhibits the elements of the style that are so identified with the spirit of the expansive West, namely its massive and grand nature, rock-faced stone construction, weight-bearing walls and generous rounded arches. The congregation at this time could afford to construct the large addition completely of new Castle Rock rhyolite stone.

**Harry J. Manning**

The renowned architect, Harry James Manning (1877-1933), was a partner in designing the 1918 church. He was a master of historical detail. The buildings he designed are varied, but all reflect thorough study and careful choice of appropriate style and materials.

Manning was born in Peoria, Illinois where he received his architectural training and did his professional work for Reeves & Bailey. He moved to Denver in 1904 and formed a firm with F.C. Wagner, which lasted until Wagner's death in 1912.

The firm of Manning and Wagner became interested in the design of sanatoria for tuberculosis sufferers, an interest prompted by Denver's reputation as a haven from the disease. In 1908 the firm won the national competition for the Roosevelt Medal of the International Congress on Tuberculosis given for the design of a sanitarium to be built in Washington, D.C. Their winning design consisted of a pavilion with open-air sunrooms connected by movable partitions to inner heated rooms. The firm Manning and Frewen was established in 1913. One of the few known buildings that Manning and Frewen collaborated upon in addition to Montview Boulevard

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 7

Presbyterian Church was the Courthouse Annex in Saguache, Colorado, known as the Saguache Elementary School. Manning and Frewen began designing the "tower and auditorium" of the church in 1916. Both architects were present at a building committee meeting on October 16, 1916, when it was decided to hire them as the architects. Frewen left the partnership in 1916, but not before agreeing to continue the partnership on Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, as there are records of meetings throughout the construction with both architects present. Manning then maintained a solo practice.

Manning won two other important competitions, for the Capitol Life Insurance Building (1924) at East 16<sup>th</sup> and Sherman in Denver, and for a group of buildings on the Regis College campus. He also designed many other important institutional, commercial, and educational landmarks including: Bethesda Sanatorium and several important buildings for the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Cathedral High School, the Mary Reed Library on the Denver University Campus, Fairmont Elementary School (1924), the Olin Hotel, and St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Manning was among the Allied Architects who planned the Denver City and County Building. He also designed opulent homes including those for Charles Boettcher, II, at 777 Washington, Oscar Malo at East 8<sup>th</sup> and Pennsylvania (1921), and Mrs. Verner X. Reed on Circle Drive (1931).

Manning's many buildings are distinguished by his knowledgeable use of details, color combinations and use of materials in building up effect and by his insistence on craftsmanship. He graced Denver with many architectural landmarks in styles from French Chateau to Collegiate Gothic to Spanish Baroque.

Among the churches designed by Manning, Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church is significant because it was a unique example of his use of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was very appropriate to the castellated mode in Denver domestic architecture after the construction of the notorious Richthofen castle in 1883. The 1918 addition had a distinctive three-story corner castellated square tower with a castellated parapet. In particular, the church building embodies the Richardsonian Romanesque elements of rounded arches, and is horizontal and rough in texture. The building's heaviness emphasized by the stone construction, deep window reveals, cavernous door openings and bands of windows show Manning's expert understanding of the use of the style's crucial elements. The massive bold tower crowns the ensemble. Manning's other churches that were executed in different styles include:

- St. Thomas Episcopal Church in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style at 2201 Dexter Street
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church in the Mission Revival Style at 3325 Pecos Street
- Grant Avenue Methodist Church in the Gothic Revival Style at 216 South Grant Street

**Frank W. Frewen**

The architect Frank Frewen partnered with Manning on the "tower and auditorium" addition. Frewen was born in Denver on September 28, 1887. He attended Manual Training High School. He studied architecture at the University of Colorado, and entered the Denver architectural office of Harry Manning, becoming partner in 1913. He established his own partnership with Frederick Mountjoy in 1916 that later became Frewen & Morris. In World War I, he served in the engineering corps. Frewen was a member of the Denver Country Club, Gyro Club, and Masonic orders including El Jebel Shrine. He was President of the Colorado chapter of the American Institute of Architects and State Board of Examiners of Architects. He planned and constructed more than eighty buildings in Colorado and Wyoming. He was a specialist in school design. He also designed sanitariums and churches. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, he designed the Gothic Revival style St. Ignatius Loyola Church on the west side of City Park in Denver. In 1934 he was appointed to direct a federal program to recondition and modernize homes in Colorado. The program was supposed to increase real estate value and provide jobs. Frewen also designed and built a house in the Denver Country Club at 170 Lafayette. Frewen died at age 50 of pneumonia on December 16, 1937.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 8

**Burnham F. Hoyt and Merrill H. Hoyt**

In 1926, the congregation hired the architects Burnham F. Hoyt (1887-1960) and his brother Merrill H. Hoyt (1881-1933) of the firm Hoyt and Hoyt to add a three-story education wing containing 60 classrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a stage with a dressing room and a gym. However, the final version of the building was scaled down and did not include the gym of the prospectus. Hoyt and Hoyt used the same polychromatic rock-faced rhyolite from Castle Rock to match the 1918 "tower and auditorium". However the expensive stone was used as accents and trim rather than the dominant building material. Hoyt and Hoyt demonstrated their talent in the Richardsonian Romanesque style of the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Education wing by using the contrasting color and texture of cream-colored stucco and rock-faced gray, tan and pink rhyolite to define the bands of deep window reveals. The addition cost \$150,000 and was dedicated on March 6, 1927.

Burnham and Merrill Hoyt were Denver natives who grew up in the Old Highland neighborhood and went to North High School. Merrill began his career as a draftsman for the firm of William E. Fisher in 1899. In 1915 he started his own practice. His younger brother, Burnham, joined the firm in 1919 after studying at the Beaux-Arts Institute in New York City and further training with renowned architects of the day. Their architectural firm prospered in the post World War I era. In addition to Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, they collaborated on several other buildings in Denver that include the Denver Press Club, Lake Junior High School, St. Martin's Chapel at St. John's Cathedral, the Fourth Church of Christ Science, executed in the Classical Revival style, and the Park Hill Branch Library. Merrill's work was cut short when he died of a heart attack at the age of 52 in 1933. Burnham's work encompassed the turn-of-the-century revival style movement that persisted into the 1930s, as the Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church education wing demonstrates with the Richardsonian Romanesque style. His work also comprised of the clearest examples in the Rocky Mountain region of the great transition from the use of historic styles to the mainstream modern movement as seen in the Denver Public Library and Red Rocks Amphitheater (that was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of fifty outstanding examples of American Architecture in the decade). Burnham was as highly regarded in his own time as today. He received many awards and wide public recognition, including associate membership in the National Academy of Design in New York, an honorary doctorate from Denver University, the Civic Princeps award from Regis College, and a fellowship for design in the American Institute of Architects.

The congregation saw tremendous growth between 1947 and 1967 and they added a new Gothic Revival sanctuary to the south in 1958, using a plan by Chicago architect Edward F. Jansen. The superintendent on the project was Jim Pinkard, who now owns Pinkard Construction Company in Denver. In order to match the original Castle Rock rhyolite, a contractor was found that could lease the quarry at Castle Rock, which had been closed for a number of years. The stonemason who supervised the project was a perfectionist. The heavy stones were raised into position with a small derrick. The mason directed the placement of each stone, then stood back to study it. Sometimes he didn't like the stone in that particular spot and would try another until he was satisfied. The interior of the finished cross-shaped sanctuary had walls of carved stone. Willet Studios of Philadelphia completed the stained glass windows. The east window turns from stained glass in the day to gold at night. The night sky darkens the stained glass but highlights the gold outlines of the figures. At the time there were only two other windows of that kind in the United States. The organ in this sanctuary was built in Lawrence, Kansas by the Reuter Organ Company. The organ has a total of 4,704 pipes and 25 chimes. At the time of the dedication it was said to be one of the largest and finest of its kind in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Montview, along with other clergy of Park Hill's churches did much to diminish ignorance, fear, hatred and racism. By 1949, the Five Points neighborhood where black residents were allowed to live in Denver, was becoming dangerously overcrowded. In 1949, Mayor Quigg Newton pleaded with residents of northeast Park Hill to allow blacks into the new Cavalier Subdivision's forty-eight houses near 35<sup>th</sup> and Dahlia Street. In 1948 the United States Supreme Court made racially restrictive covenants in property deeds unenforceable. Colorado

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number   8   Page   9  

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toughened its anti-discrimination laws in 1959 and, in 1966, toughened its fair housing statutes in response to the national civil rights movement. Blacks began migrating out of Five Points into Park Hill and racial tensions soared. In 1960, at an ecumenical meeting at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, eight protestant and two Catholic churches joined to create the Park Hill Action Committee. Their mandate was to find a constructive solution to make Park Hill Denver's first racially integrated community. In 1963 church members were asked to sign a nondiscriminatory two-way pledge when buying or selling real estate. At the height of Park Hill neighborhood's black-white racial tension, Montview opened an integrated community preschool in 1964, where parents could volunteer as helpers instead of paying tuition. Montview also invited Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to preach. On Sunday, January 26, 1964 at 4:00 p.m., under the auspices of the Denver Area Council of Churches, Dr. King spoke at Montview to a crowd of over 3000 that overflowed onto the street.

The church has long been a center for the surrounding community. Among the many groups that share the space of the church are the Denver League of Women Voters. The organization financially supports a vast amount of programs in the city and the world.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number 9 Page 10

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, ColoradoSection number 10 Page 11

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 38 to 47 and Lots 2 to 13 and the North 5 feet of Lot 14, Block 1, Chamberlin & Winnes Colfax Heights. All of Lot 2 Block 31, Hartmans Addition and a portion of Lot 1, Block 31 beginning 5 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14, Southwesterly to point 4 feet West and 9 feet South of the Northwest corner of Lot 14, West to the East LI Dahlia, North to Northwest corner of Lot 1, East to Northeast corner to Lot 1, South to the point of beginning.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nomination includes all the land historically associated with the church.



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_\_ Page 12

## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 – 28:

Photographer: Nicole Hernandez  
Date of Photographs: April 24, 2003  
Negatives: Historic Denver, Inc.  
1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 400A  
Denver, CO 80202

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Northeast corner of 1910 original chapel, camera facing southwest
2	North elevation of 1910 original chapel (eastern portion) and north elevation of 1918 addition and tower (western portion), camera facing east
3	Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass windows, camera facing north
4	Interior of 1910 original chapel north wall and stained glass window, camera facing north
5	Interior of 1910 original chapel east wall and stained glass windows, camera facing northeast
6	North elevation of 1910, 1918 and 1926 addition (east portion), camera facing south
7	North elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing south
8	Northwest corner of 1918 addition, camera facing southeast
9	West elevation of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast
10	Interior of 1918 sanctuary, north wall stained glass window and organ pipes, camera facing north
11	North elevation of 1926 addition attached to 1910 chapel, camera facing south
12	North elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing south
13	East elevation of 1926 addition, camera facing northwest
14	Detail of leaded window in 1926 addition on south elevation, camera facing north
15	South elevation of 1926 addition and southeast corner of 1958 addition, camera facing north
16	West elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing east
17	Northwest corner of 1958 addition, camera facing southeast
18	Southwest corner of 1958 addition and southwest view of 1918 addition, camera facing northeast
19	South elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing northeast
20	Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing west
21	East elevation of 1958 addition, camera facing southwest
22	Detail of east elevation of 1958 addition and columbarium, camera facing southeast
23	Gothic colonnade connecting 1958 addition to 1918 building with door to connecting entrance called Westminster Commons behind, camera facing east
24	Interior of 1958 sanctuary west wall, camera facing west
25	Interior of 1958 sanctuary east wall, camera facing east
26	Interior of 1958 sanctuary, detail of balcony on south wall, camera facing south
27	Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass window of Barrett Chapel, east wall, camera facing east
28	Interior of 1958 addition, detail of stained glass windows of Barrett Chapel, north wall, camera facing north

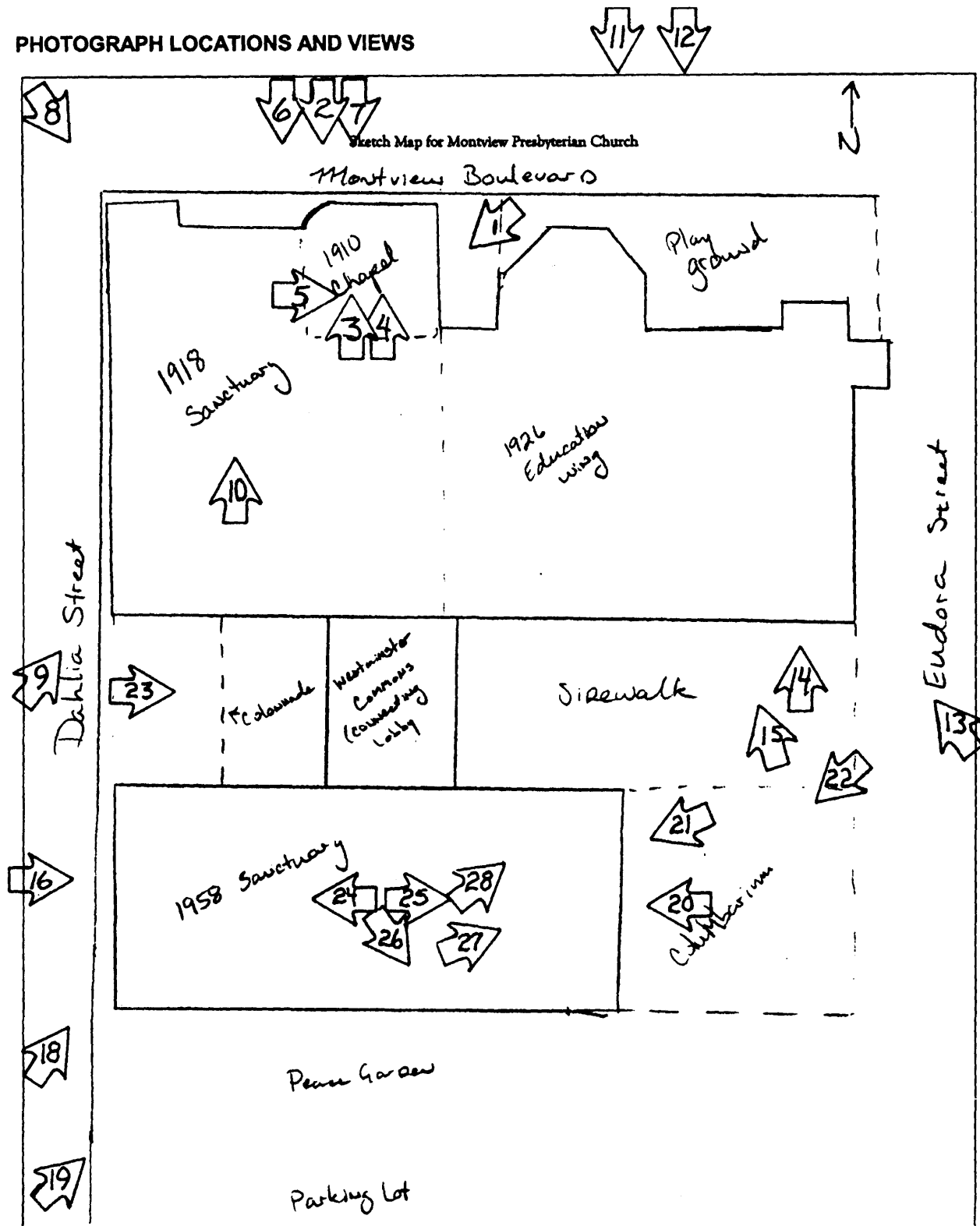
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_\_ Page 13

## PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND VIEWS



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church  
Denver County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_\_ Page 14

**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Englewood Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 505902E / 4399471N  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T3S, R67W, Sec. 31 NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ SW¼  
Elevation: 5,320 feet

